

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1972

Established 1887

Vallace Winner in Michigan and Maryland Races



SPRUCING UP—Russian workers plant rows of white begonias in new gardens opposite the Kremlin in preparation for President Nixon's visit. Kremlin tower over woman's head marks the Borovitsky Gate through which he will pass when he arrives May 22.

Better Ties 'Possible, Desirable'

Kremlin Sets Tone for Nixon Visit

From Wire Dispatches

MOSCOW, May 17.—The Soviet Union's most authoritative newspaper, Pravda, said today that "the improvement of Soviet-American relations is possible and desirable."

The Communist party daily made the comment in a lead editorial which most observers regarded as an attempt to set the tone for President Nixon's summit talks with Soviet leaders, scheduled to begin Monday in Moscow.

The results in the Michigan primary, with 5,077 of 5,700 precincts reporting, were as follows:

Gov. Wallace, 218,928 (39%).
Sen. Humphrey, 150,133 (27%).
Sen. McGovern, 122,561 (23%).
Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington, 17,692 (3%).
Mayor Sam W. Yorty of Los Angeles, 13,846 (3%).
Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, 12,896 (2%).
Rep. Shirley Chisholm of New York, 12,242 (2%).
Rep. Wilton Mills of Arkansas, 4,971 (1%).
Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota, 4,633 (1%).
Mayo. John V. Lindsay of New York, 2,182 (—).
Rep. Patsy T. Mink of Hawaii, 671 (—).

The results in the Michigan primary, with 5,077 of 5,700 precincts reporting, were as follows:

Gov. Wallace, 265,941 (51%).
Sen. McGovern, 125,896 (27%).
Sen. Humphrey, 242,346 (43%).
Rep. Chisholm, 43,909 (3%).
Sen. Muskie, 39,071 (2%).
Sen. Jackson, 7,231 (—).
Sen. Vance Hartke of Indiana, 2,845 (—).
Uncommitted, 16,703 (1%).

Sen. McGovern said that he was pleased with what he termed strong showings in both states.

Sen. Humphrey congratulated Gov. Wallace but said that he could draw no conclusions from the two primaries. He said that his own prospects of winning a second Democratic nomination had not been damaged by the outcome.

Nixon Wins Easly

On the Republican side in both states, President Nixon won easily over token opposition.

Gov. Wallace had been the favorite in both contests. But his margins were bigger than expected.

Sen. McGovern refused to speculate about the impact of the shooting of Gov. Wallace upon the elections. "So did Sen. Humphrey at first. But he said later that he was confident that a sympathy vote had its effect. He said that he couldn't assess what the effect was but that it surely had had an impact."

The Democratic ballots in both states were crowded—11 entries in Maryland and seven in Michigan. But only Gov. Wallace, Sen. McGovern and Sen. Humphrey gained significant shares of the vote.

In Michigan, voters could choose the ballot of either party. Democratic leaders said that many Republicans voted in the Democratic primary and had invalidated the Wallace vote. Sen. Humphrey said that the effect of the GOP crossover "never should be minimized."

National convention votes were awarded in Michigan on (Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

Egypt Requests U.S. to Halve Tension to 10 'in Retaliation'

SO, May 17 (UPI)—Egypt has withdrawn the United States to its 20-man diplomatic mission in Cairo and withdrawn the semi-official newspaper Al Ahram said.

A measure was taken "in response for the flagrant policy adopted by the United States for the continued Israeli aggression and occupation of lands," the newspaper said.

"U.S. mission is attached to Spanish Embassy, which after American interests in absence of diplomatic relations Egypt broke ties with" during the Arab-Israeli war of 1967, said Egypt's newspaper. "Egypt also halved the number of

personnel at its mission in Washington.

The decisions were made by President Anwar Sadat personally, the newspaper added.

Joseph Greene, the ranking U.S. diplomat here, was summoned today to the Foreign Ministry to be told of the Egyptian request.

The decision reflects Mr. Sadat's increasing disengagement with U.S. policy in the Middle East, political sources said.

In recent speeches, he has accused the United States of "cheating and lying" and emphasized that he has severed all contacts with Washington. A recent U.S. initiative for peace in the Middle East was "not worthy of an answer," he said.

By Anthony Lewis

HANOI, May 17 (NYT)—A representative of the Communists' Provisional Revolutionary Government for South Vietnam claimed great military successes for his side yesterday but insisted that it did not seek complete political control.

On the northern front, South Vietnamese troops continued their probing southwest of Hanoi, where they recaptured Fire Base Bastogne on Monday. No fighting was reported along Hanoi's northern defense line.

Three minor clashes were reported in the populous Mekong Delta south of Saigon as fighting there continued to taper off, but U.S. intelligence officers said they were concerned with reports that North Vietnamese troops were infiltrating from Cambodia

occupies a large house at 19 Hai Ba Trung, a street named for the Vietnamese sisters who led an uprising against the Han Chinese occupation in the 1st century.

He held strictly to the political line of the seven-point peace program proposed in Paris last July by the Revolutionary Government. This calls for a "three-segment government of national concord" including elements from the present Saigon administration, the Revolutionary Government and other elements.

The representative, Nguyen Phu Soi, also said that his group wanted no reprisals against individuals on Saigon's side. He said that some Saigon officers who had been welcomed and allowed to keep their rank.

Mr. Soi is acting head of what is termed the Revolutionary Government's "Special Representation" in Hanoi. The delegation

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As Opposition Abstains

Bonn Eastern Treaties Ratified by Bundestag

By David Binder

BONN, May 17 (NYT)—In an epochal decision involving the troubled past and the uncertain future of central Europe, Chancellor Willy Brandt's West German coalition government narrowly won Bundestag ratification today of its controversial Eastern treaties.

His own Social Democrats and his partner Free Democrats, headed by Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, gave 249 votes to Bonn's 1970 goodwill treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland—exactly half the number of deputies in the lower house. Most of the opposition abstained.

The voter opened, in the chancellor's words tonight, "a new phase" in this country's relations with its East European neighbors after more than two decades marked by hostility. They also provided the basis for a whole series of East-West arrangements beginning with enactment of the quadrilateral 1971 Berlin settlement and continuing through improved ties between Bonn and East Berlin to mutually balanced East-West troop reductions.

Final approval of the treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland appears guaranteed in the Bundestag, or upper house, through the carefully calculated mercy of the powerful conservative opposition.

Drama Fades

But the sense of history and drama that had built up here over two years during Mr. Brandt's attempt to reconcile Germany with its classic Eastern enemies, Russia and Poland, practically vanished in today's bleak hour of antagonistic voting.

Rainer G. Barzel, the opposition leader who began 19 days ago to work out a bipartisan approach to the disputed Ostpolitik, reneged on his own "Ja" to the treaties shortly before noon.

He gave up trying to persuade his Christian Democratic Union deputies and their Bavarian allies to vote for the treaties together with a covering all-party resolution on German foreign policy.

Instead he joined the growing number of conservatives led by the Bavarian party chief, Franz-Josef Strauss, who demanded unanimous abstention on the treaty vote.

Even after he took this position at 11 am, three Christian Democrats made it plain in a test ballot that they were still for the Bonn-Warsaw treaty. Previously a dozen or more had joined Mr. Barzel in saying that they would vote for the Bonn-Moscow treaty.

But at 3 p.m., when the 496-member Bundestag assembled, Mr. Barzel's opposition had already made its grim choice—most would abstain and the rest would vote no.

19 Vote No

So, at 3:17 pm, the conservatives went forward to drop 234 abstention votes in the black ballot boxes on the treaty with Moscow and nine red no votes. The nay-sayers were joined by a waiver from the Free Democrats, Baron Knut von Kithlmann-Stumm.

Half an hour later the opposition put up 230 abstentions on the treaty with Poland and 17 no votes. A correspondent from Warsaw cursed bitterly and added: "We always knew that German conservatives liked Russians better than Poles, but this is political gangsterism."

The moment that both conservative and government politicians had been describing for many months as "the hour of truth" and "hour of destiny" passed without a cry of joy or revenge, but with a soft groan from the throats of scores of Bundestag deputies.

Meanwhile, a lengthy—and rare—interview with North Viet-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

nam's representative, Nguyen Van Thieu, reflected the know-

ledge of the opposition that Mr. Brandt had carried through the contested treaties though losing his majority and the knowledge in the government camp that Mr. Barzel had let them go through in the hope of eventually gaining a majority.

There was no clapping as there had been among the coalition deputies April 27 when they learned that they had turned

back—by two votes—Mr. Barzel's attempt to supplant Mr. Brandt as chancellor, or a day later among the opposition when the conservatives massed to defeat the chancellor's own budget with a 247-247 tie vote.

There was no clapping as there had been among the coalition deputies April 27 when they learned that they had turned

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1).

Vast Manhunt Launched

Police Political Squad Chief Assassinated in Milan Street

MILAN, May 17 (NYT)—An unidentified gunman this morning shot and killed a nationally known law-enforcement officer, Luigi Calabresi, who was chief of the Political Squad of Milan's police.

The victim, who was 35, had played a leading role in investigations of extremist groups that were believed to have engineered a series of bombings and other terrorist acts in and near this city during the last few years.

Mr. Calabresi himself was under judicial inquiry for his part in the death of an anarchist, Giuseppe Pinelli, who fell or jumped out of a fourth-floor window of Milan police headquarters in December, 1969, a few days after a bomb had gone off in a local bank, killing 16 persons.

Mr. Pinelli died after he had been questioned as a suspect in the bombing case. The police stated afterward that he had committed suicide by jumping out of the window. However, a large part of the press and public opinion rejected this version.

Formal Complaint

The dead man's widow filed a formal complaint accusing Mr. Calabresi and other police officers of having murdered her husband. Judiciary authorities opened an inquiry that is still pending.

Another anarchist, Pietro Valpreda, was charged with multiple murder by setting off the

bomb that caused the massacre. Mr. Valpreda, a 39-year-old ballet dancer who has been in prison since December, 1969, went on trial in Rome last February, together with 11 co-defendants. The trial was soon suspended on a technicality and is due to be resumed in Milan some time later this year.

Judicial sources here said, during the last few days, that new evidence indicated that an ultra-rightist group may have been behind the 1968 bombing. Until recently, investigators had thought that a leftist or anarchist organization was responsible. The sources stressed that this did not necessarily mean that Mr. Valpreda was unconnected with the bombing plot.

The victim of today's shooting also was involved in the complex inquiry into the death of Giangiacomo Feltrinelli, the millionaire publisher who died in a mysterious explosion at the base

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1).

Gold Booms To New High

LONDON, May 17 (AP-DJ)—The price of gold soared

over \$3 an ounce on European bullion markets today,

closing at a record \$57.75 an ounce in London. Gold mining shares also boomed.

Dealers attributed the sharp

rise in the already heavy de-

mand to official confirmation

that South Africa plans to re-

duce its supply of the precious

metal to the free market.

Details, P. 7

The groans reflected the know-

American massacre of civilians. He said that he had been out of the South since 1966.

As he was interviewed early yesterday morning, he referred to a large color map of fighting and military dispositions in the South. It was evidently printed recently, because it showed the situation in such places as An Loc, Kon-tum and Quang Tri.

"The Saigon Army has been broken in many places," he said. "Of 13 divisions in the regular army, two have been put out of action—the 3d Division in the north and the 22d in the Central Highlands. Four others have been battered heavily."

"Morale is in a critical state," he continued. "Desertion is high. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Viet Cong Aide in Hanoi Claims Military Success in South

Full Political Takeover Again Denied as Red Goal

By Anthony Lewis

PARIS, May 17 (IHT)—The United States, formally declining to reconvene the Paris peace conference tomorrow, accused the Communists of turning the conference into an "empty ritual."

The advance met only sporadic opposition, and allied officers said they believed the month-long siege of An Loc would be lifted in the next day or two.

The advancing government troops were supported by five strikes by B-52 bombers that reportedly killed 300 enemy soldiers just south of An Loc early this morning, the South Vietnamese command announced. North Vietnamese gunners continued their intensive shelling of the city, reportedly firing 1,600 rounds.

No major battles were reported

on other fronts as Communist forces appeared to be continuing to regroup. According to one U.S. officer: "We have reached that indeterminate situation where nobody really knows what will happen."

Cargo Plane Hit

In other developments:

• Seven Americans were killed

when an enemy rocket hit an

Air Force C-130 cargo plane

unloading ammunition at Kontum city, in the Central Highlands.

A U.S. military spokesman said:

Seven other Americans were wounded in two rocket attacks on

the Kontum airfield, where U.S.

planes had been shot down

U.S. tactical fighter-bombers carried out 377 missions in South

*As Opposition Abstains***Bundestag Ratifies East Treaties**

(Continued from Page 1)
the parliamentary system, with more losers than winners.

The Bundestag that emerged today created a new political landscape—a chancellor without a majority, an opposition leader without a majority, and neither sure of all the deputies behind him. The expectation in government quarters is new elections by late fall or early winter.

Mr. Barzel had only the tiniest consolation today in the partial unity he had re-established by his last-minute switch. The treaty opponents, many of them representing the extremist policies of the professional German expellees and refugees from Eastern Europe, can hardly be considered his supporters from now on. Some had defected earlier from the coalition solely to defeat the treaty.

Practically ignored except for formal declarations by government party leaders, including Foreign Minister Scheel, was the essence of the treaties themselves.

The treaty with the Russians,

for example, confirms in Article I the mutual desire of the partners to contribute to the normalization of the situation in Europe proceeding from the true situation in this region. The Warsaw treaty speaks in the preamble of Poland as "the first victim of World War II" and becomes Germany's first pro-Polish treaty in more than 1,000 years.

Declaration Adopted

Instead most Bonn politicians were compelled to go on dragging their feet in the mud of parliamentary politics with many of the opposition obsessed with excising all the curious possibilities of the 1949 constitution rather than thinking about the larger picture.

The only thing the Bundestag could agree on with an overwhelming majority was a 10-point declaration on joint principles of foreign policy and the future of divided Germany.

This was the umbrella under which Mr. Barzel had planned to affirm the treaties and the beginning of a phase of bipartisanship in domestic and external

policies. It got 518 votes, with the Berlin deputies counted, against 3 abstentions.

But it signaled more the end of bipartisanship than its beginning.

"Starting next week it is war," said a conservative deputy afterward, and he predicted a new clash on the federal budget in the next debate on June 7. Some of his fellow conservatives even suggested that Mr. Barzel might try a new no-confidence vote against Mr. Brandt, then, but the consensus was that the sum would pass without change in government.

Brandt Speech

Mr. Brandt tried tonight to lift the narrow decision above petty partisanship.

Like the vote and the debates, his speech calling the votes "the opening of a new phase in the history of the federal republic" was televised and broadcast countrywide.

The path of reason, which leads at the same time to the future, has been trodden. The decision—which will certainly not be held up by the upper house—is valid for Germany. It creates facts from which all responsible forces can proceed from now on."

Allied sources said tonight the final Berlin pact would probably be signed by the foreign ministers of the four World War II powers in the divided city on June 15.

Other East-West projects dependent partly on today's vote include normalization of Bonn's relations with East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Bulgaria. The Russian project for a conference on European security and cooperation, probably next year, also required today's approval.

The treaties themselves express West Germany's acceptance of Europe's present borders, including the Oder-Neisse frontier that has formed Poland's western boundary since the war. The treaties also affirm the intention of the partners not to alter the present boundaries in Europe by force.

But Bonn's all-party resolution leaves the ultimate question of divided Germany's future open in perpetuity, reaffirming the 1949 constitution's call for "self-determination" of the Germans now and in the coming years.

recovered, and large quantities of arms and ammunition were seized, including five submarine guns, 136 rifles and 65 pistols.

Mr. Feltrinelli left his entire fortune to his 10-year-old son, Carlo, and his German-born third wife, Inge Schoenthaler, according to details of his will published today.

Under the 1962 will, drawn up before he married Sibilla Melega, his fourth wife and widow, neither she nor his first two wives are beneficiaries.

Under Italian law, however, the will must be altered to include Miss Melega, who must receive the interest from one-third of the estate during her life.

The exact size of the Feltrinelli fortune is not known but his publishing house has an annual turnover of about \$2.2 million.

Kremlin Sets Its Tone for Nixon Visit

(Continued from Page 1)
agreement would be ready for announcement and signing in Moscow next week.

The Pravda editorial also stated that "The Soviet people gave and will continue giving the necessary assistance and support to the Vietnamese people."

"In the Middle East, the Soviet Union is developing and consolidating friendship and cooperation with the progressive Arab states," Pravda said.

Today's editorial continued the relatively sober, low-key approach which the official Soviet press has adopted toward President Nixon's decision to cut off North Vietnam's war supplies by mining its harbors.

The editorial made no mention of the mining and generally avoided inflammatory rhetoric. Most observers agreed that the Russians have avoided a sharp reaction to the mining in an effort to keep the summit meeting on track.

Favorable Context
The United States has been mentioned in a favorable context in radio and newspaper reports over the last few days. This is relatively rare in the controlled press's usually tendentious presentation of the news.

During his trip, President Nixon will visit the Soviet Union's three finest cities, but he will probably not see much of them.

Both the Soviet and American sides have stated that the trip will be for work not sight-seeing, and almost all of the President's time will be spent in talks with Soviet leaders and conferences with presidential aides. Eight meetings have been scheduled for the President and Soviet leaders, before Mr. Nixon's departure May 30.

Still, there will be a proper minimum of tourism and Mr. Nixon will see the best the Russians have to offer in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev.

While in Moscow, the President will live, work and eat inside the nation's most spectacular edifice, the Kremlin.

Meanwhile, encouraged by the press, Muscovites have suddenly made the summit meeting the first such session in their city, the No. 1 topic of conversation.

A new term has been adopted into the Russian language, "Nixonian remont," or Nixon repair, to describe many of the painting, rebuilding and clearing projects that are going on all over the city.

"Nixon should be made an honorary citizen of Moscow," one Muscovite quipped, "he's done more for this town than anyone else in a long time."

Castro Arrives in Sofia

SOFIA, May 17 (UPI)—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro arrived today for an eight-day official stay after a three-week intensive propaganda campaign promoting the visit, his first to Bulgaria. Mr. Castro flew in from Algiers. He is on a 10-nation tour of Africa and Eastern Europe.



Associated Press

AIR SUPPORT—U.S. Marine fires machine gun from helicopter while ferrying South Vietnamese troops behind enemy lines south of Quang Tri during recent 36-hour raid.

Police Political Squad Chief Assassinated in Milan Street

(Continued from Page 1)
of a power pylon near here on March 14.

Several persons are under arrest or detention in connection with the Feltrinelli case. They are all accused or suspected of belonging to far-left clandestine networks that were allegedly linked with Mr. Feltrinelli.

Police seized large quantities of weapons, explosives, forged identity documents and other evidence in recent raids on hideouts that leftist plotters were said to have used here.

Police officers said today that Mr. Calabresi had been receiving anonymous death threats and had changed homes several times lately.

He was slain in front of an apartment house where he and his family had last been living. He was about to enter his car to drive to police headquarters. Witnesses said that the assassin was a blond man, about 30, who got away in a car driven by a young woman. The car, which had been stolen yesterday, later was found abandoned nearby.

Interior Minister Mariano Rumor immediately came here from Rome and called an emergency meeting of high law-enforcement officers at the Milan Prefecture.

In a statement to the press, the Interior Minister said that everything would be done to track down the murderer of the police officer. "The forces of order will continue to do all their duty with inflexible firmness and exemplary sternness at the service of the citizens," Mr. Rumor declared.

The minister deplored that the police forces had for some time been the target of "a hateful campaign of moral aggression that is unworthy of a civilized country." Mr. Rumor charged that the slayers of the police officer had intended "to intimidate the forces of order and through them the democratic state."

Nationwide Offensive

ROME, May 17 (Reuters)—More than 700 persons were arrested between midnight and dawn today as police carried out a nationwide offensive against crime, the Interior Ministry said.

Hundreds of stolen cars, motorcycles and other goods were

2 Koreans Jailed**In Fire Fatal to 164**

SEOUL, May 17 (Reuters)—Two employees of a 22-story hotel ruined by a fire last Christmas Day that killed 164 persons were each sentenced to three years imprisonment, but their sentences were suspended.

The fire in the Daewonkak Hotel started from a gas leakage and a mechanic, Hui-sup Lee, 49, and a gas pipe repairman, Il-dong Kim, 33, were found directly responsible for the fire.

The owner of the hotel, Yang-san Kim, 49, and two other hotel officials were also found guilty of homicide and negligence and were sentenced to three years imprisonment, but their sentences were suspended.

In Osaka, Japan, meanwhile the death toll in a cabaret fire last Saturday night rose to 118 today.

Europcar Blast

ROTTERDAM, May 17 (AP)—A heavy explosion caused substantial damage this morning at the site of the Gulf Oil Corp. refinery in Europe near Rotterdam. A 30,000-cubic-foot fuel tank exploded and was moved about 100 feet by the blast, damaging the surrounding installations, but no one was reported injured.

FAUCHON

26 Place de la Madeleine - Paris
at the Grocer
IRANIAN PISTACHIOS
at the Boutique
Only the best pistachios
at the best discounts

CHUNN

53 Rue
Norman Albrecht (Prest)
PERFUMES
Gentleman's Groom, Raga,
Gentleman's Gentleman's Export Discount
45 Rue Richele, PARIS
M. Fauchon-Bergere, 224 4206/5654

U.S. Unsure of Intentions**8 Soviet Warships Report Near Gulf Off N. Vietnam**

From WIRE
WASHINGTON, May 17.—Eight Soviet warships, including five destroyers and a missile-firing submarine, are standing off Vietnam near the entrance to the Gulf of Tonkin, informed sources said today.

The Defense Department spokesman reported no ships in or out of Haiphong and six other North Vietnamese ports to try to cut off Soviet supplies, he sources said.

Previously, the Pentagon said that only some Soviet ships carrying supplies to North Vietnam had been diverted.

Mr. Friedheim said a public hint today of the presence of the Soviet fleet off Vietnam, the Defense Department spokesman, Jerry Friedheim, in response to a question, said that he would not be surprised if there were several Soviet vessels in the South China Sea near the Paracel Islands, which are about 200 miles off South Vietnam.

The sources said that the Soviet ships, under surveillance by U.S. planes and submarines for several days, have given no sign that they plan to move closer to the coast or enter the Tonkin Gulf.

No Ship Diverted
Senate Voter Delay

Meanwhile, Senate action anti-war legislation was delayed today under a tacit understanding that further votes would be postponed until Mr. Nixon completed his summit meeting in Moscow.

Four of the Soviet vessels had been operating in the Indian Ocean and were in the general area of the Paracel Islands at the time of Mr. Nixon's May 8 announcement of his decision to block war supplies to North Vietnam, informed sources said.

The other four ships joined them a few days ago, the sources said. These vessels were said to be based at the Siberian port of Vladivostok.

Military analysts speculated that the Soviet fleet had been assembled to eavesdrop on U.S. military communications connected with the blockade of North Vietnam.

The flotilla may also be intended as a display of Soviet naval strength, observers believed.

About two-thirds of the 20 to

U.S. Accuses Reds of Making Peace Talks 'Empty Ritual'

(Continued from Page 1)
international supervision, fire in Indochina and declare that the Vietnam question must be solved by the United States and Vietnam at the Paris peace conference.

A Foreign Ministry statement today in Le Monde said that the Vietnamese question must be solved by the United States and Vietnam at the Paris peace conference.

Interviewed by Claude Collet, the Paris daily's correspondent, Mr. Dong said what he said was surprised that the current Communist offensive "surprised the American leaders." He said that Hanoi "never believed in Vietnamization, but it was necessary to show that it would not work. Basically, Nixon seemed to think that 'one day' the war would end for want of men to fight it."

"But the war will end only when Nixon perceives that it does him no good. He risks losing everything, except an honorable way out, for we are determined to allow him life."

Later, Mr. Dong told the reporter, "Believe me, if we could end this war through negotiations in the next 24 hours, we would do it."

Mr. Dong admitted that the North Vietnamese have begun a campaign to reach American public opinion. "We must," he said, "convince American public opinion that our positions are reasonable."

Asked about the coalition government that the Communists have begun a campaign to reach American public opinion, "We must," he said, "convince American public opinion that our positions are reasonable."

"They are very conscious of diplomatic victories of recently both in China and Russia. They are conscious in spite of the bombing of Chinese border and the damage to Chinese ships, there is no room for the Communists' powers," he said.

Cosmos-490 Launched
MOSCOW, May 17 (UPI)—Soviet Union launched its Cosmos satellite today, the secret series.

WEATHER

ALGARVE	15	Partly cloudy
AMSTERDAM	7	Cloudy
ANKARA	22	Partly cloudy
ATHENS	22	Sunny
BERLIN	22	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	15	Cloudy
BERLIN	14	Very cloudy
BRUSSELS	6	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	26	Sunny
CAIRO	35	Sunny
CATHERINE	11	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	5	Very cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	18	Cloudy
DUBLIN	12	Very cloudy
EDINBURGH	15	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	14	Cloudy
GENEVA	19	Very cloudy
HELSINKI	12	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	20	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	18	Partly cloudy
LIMA	27	Cloudy
LONDON	12	Cloudy
MADRID	14	Cloudy
MILAN	14	Cloudy
MONTREAL	12	Cloudy
MOSCOW	6	Very cloudy
NEW YORK	12	Cloudy
NICE	17	Cloudy
OSLO	14	Rain
PARIS	6	Cloudy
PRAGUE	15	Cloudy
ROME	22	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	18	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	36	Cloudy
TUNIS	18	Cloudy
VENICE	18	Cloudy
VIEENNA	18	Cloudy
WASAWA	18	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	22	Cloudy
ZURICH	18	Cloudy

(U.S. Canadian temperatures as of 10 AM, U.S. time, 1972)

USAF General Lost Position In Vietnam for Irregularities

DS Rep.

Court Order Moratorium Until 1974**N. Vietnamese Reach Accord on Busing**

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UPI)—The House and Senate conference to take a six-month deadlock in the busing provision was part of an omnibus \$26-billion higher-education bill and was given a good chance of acceptance by both houses.

Expected to Sign

President Nixon, who had called for a moratorium until mid-1973, was expected to sign the measure if it passed.

180 U.S. Made Snub-Nosed 38

Candidate's Wounding Spurs Move to Bar Sale of Handguns

By Ben A. Franklin

MUST FILL OUT FORM 4473—a Firearms Transactions Record—listing the buyer's name, height, weight, race, address and date and place of birth.

The form, kept on file by the dealer, requires the buyer to swear that he is not under indictment for or convicted of a felony, that he is not a fugitive from justice, that he is not a drug addict or "adjudicated" as a mental incompetent; that he has not been dishonorably discharged from the armed forces and that he is not an illegal alien or a U.S. citizen who has renounced his citizenship.

The sale may then be legally completed if the purchaser can offer proof that he is over 21 years of age and is a resident of the state in which the gun is bought, the two other chief criteria in the 1968 act.

Daley of Chicago Pleads for Ban on Handguns

CHICAGO, May 17 (UPI)—Mayor Richard J. Daley made an announcement yesterday for a nationwide ban on handguns following the shooting of Gov. George C. Wallace.

Mr. Daley said at a news conference: "We've had the killing of a President and his brother, the assassination of an outstanding religious leader, and now we have the shooting of a man who is a presidential candidate." My God, what kind of society have we?"

"I would hope this would be the opportunity to do some soul-searching by the Congress to pass legislation to outlaw handguns."

He said there was "no reason" for handguns to be manufactured or imported.

"Handguns are used to kill one another," he said. "You can't hunt with them...A handgun is an encouragement for you to shoot someone else or for him to shoot you."

Survey Finds Sympathy Vote Minimal in Michigan Victory

NEW YORK, May 17 (UPI)—Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama won the Michigan primary yesterday largely because of his opposition to busing, welfare and aid and thus reduce the rapid crimes of violence committed with "junk guns" selling to \$30.

This was a major early finding of a New York Times-Daniel Yankelovich Inc. survey of a cross-section of Democratic, Republican and independent voters in the open-primary.

The survey showed that virtually all voters had heard of the Wallace assassination attempt but only a handful said it had affected their vote; and only half of this tiny number switched their votes to the governor.

Large numbers of Wallace voters, however, said they had voted for him because of his stand on the issues. More than half, for example, said they had voted for Gov. Wallace at least in part because of his opposition to busing to overcome school segregation.

Nearly as many cited his position on the "welfare mess" and the need for tax reform as reasons for their support.

Survey in 41 Precincts

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law-enforcement officials that the same model caused Bremer's one previous brush with the law, an arrest in the Milwaukee Police Department in November after carrying a concealed weapon charge was later reduced to only conduct a misdemeanor.

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It is the same revolver, he said, purchased by Charter Arms, which is a legal import under the law.

The 1968 act was supposed to import each year of up to 30,000 cheaply made "night special" handguns and thus reduce the rapid crimes of violence committed with "junk guns" selling to \$30.

This imposed no standards of quality on American-made guns and a loophole in the law permitted the continued manufacture of unassimilated parts that are put together companies in this country.

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Large numbers of Wallace voters, however, said they had voted for him because of his stand on the issues. More than half, for example, said they had voted for Gov. Wallace at least in part because of his opposition to busing to overcome school segregation.

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Page 4—Thursday, May 18, 1972 *

Mr. Connally's Resignation

With the departure of John B. Connally from the Treasury, President Nixon loses the strongest and most commanding figure in his cabinet. In view of Mr. Connally's prominence, and the crucial importance of economic policy to the President's re-election campaign, this unexpected resignation has a distinctly peculiar air to it. Only within the past few weeks the White House began building up Mr. Connally as one of the President's intimate advisers on national security, taking part in the great decisions of Vietnam policy.

It is true that Mr. Connally has repeatedly spoken of returning to private life, but the etiquette of high office, in the American political tradition, requires periodic ritual expressions of longing to return to the old homestead under the cottonwood trees. Last week's Democratic primary in Texas, with its demonstration of the severe erosion that his political base has suffered in his absence, appears to have a more direct bearing on Mr. Connally's movements. Whatever the next step in his interesting career, one may expect it to be marked by extraordinary political intelligence and a conviction that the national interest—or at least the free enterprise system—begins with the interest of the nation's wealthy.

Over the past 18 months, Mr. Connally has emerged as a major figure in American politics—more so than anyone else in the Nixon administration. He has clearly played a central role in the administration's inner history. He was essential to the process of turning Mr. Nixon toward the reversal of economic policy last August, moving the country into the freeze, the wage and price controls, devaluation of the dollar and massive tax reductions. Judged on those events alone, Mr. Connally is entitled to major stature among the secretaries of the Treasury of the past generation. Some of this massive program, particularly the character of some of the tax cuts, is highly questionable. But its main elements, the moves toward controls and away from the gold standard, were altogether right.

But since Mr. Connally may be a candidate to return to Washington at some future time, another point needs to be remembered. He swept all of foreign economic policy into his own office and proceeded, in his high-spirited manner, to give half a dozen of our closest and most valuable allies good reason to detest and suspect him. Among our major trading partners—the

Canadians, the Japanese, the West Germans—he made himself the symbol of the new American impatience with the rest of the world, and of the new American determination to liquidate the costs of world leadership. He set impossibly high demands of our trading partners, and spent four busy months pounding away at them. Only the intervention of Henry Kissinger (who began to worry about his effect on our alliances) and Arthur Burns forced him into the compromise embodied in the very temporary Smithsonian Agreement of last December. Since then the Treasury has been dragging its feet on world monetary reform, to a point at which Dr. Burns' last week publicly chided the administration for neglecting its responsibilities. Mr. Connally has won out on most of the great questions of economic policy of the past 18 months, but he has not won them unanimously.

* * *

His successor, George P. Shultz, will be an unusual Secretary of the Treasury in that he is an academic economist rather than a banker and a man of wealth. In the past, the suggestion of an economist in that job has usually evoked great anxiety among the bankers, who suspect that he would attempt to manage them rather than to represent them. With Mr. Shultz's appointment, Caspar W. Weinberger's appointment to succeed him at the Office of Management and Budget, and Herbert Stein at the head of the Council of Economic Advisors, the three key jobs in economic policy are now all in the hands of professional economists and technicians. These three men also have one other interesting characteristic in common: None of them believes in wage and price controls. The control system is now in the hands of men who regard it as wrong in principle and to be dispensed with as quickly as possible. Since there is no indication that any of the three has any interest in the international economy, the crucial issues of trade and international payments can be expected to slide into the shadows until next year.

Mr. Connally's resignation does not appear to suggest any great change in economic policy. But the style of it will suddenly become less flamboyant, and there may be a subtle shift in the political balance of the administration. The only cabinet member with any real degree of independent leverage on the White House has now left the administration.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Safe and Sane Campaigns

The appalling attack on Gov. George C. Wallace is already evoking a flood of sociological comment, some of it probably valid, but most of it too abstract to serve the overriding need of the moment. That need is to make it physically safe for men to campaign for high office and to govern when they attain it—in short, to carry on the processes of democratic government. The situation calls for theorizing than for a hard look at some pertinent aspects of recent assaults on public figures—and some decisive steps to prevent their repetition.

Of the four men convicted or accused in the shooting of President Kennedy, Sen. Kennedy, Dr. King and Gov. Wallace, not one was a political assassin in the traditional sense of a disciplined and deliberate killer committing an act of terror on behalf of a coherent political group. Instead, all were "loners," apparently mentally or emotionally deranged in some degree. Since hundreds of thousands of people in the country fit this description, any of whom can buy a gun, and since the candidates constantly make targets of themselves, it is remarkable that attempts on the lives of the prominent are not even more frequent.

Americans are an armed people. One authority estimated a year ago that some 24 million handguns were privately owned and a new one was being sold every 13 seconds. The federal gun control law, in effect since 1968, is full of holes and poorly enforced at that. Rep. Jonathan Bingham, D., N.Y., recently found in a spot check that of 90 persons who bought handgun ammunition in this city, 23 had FBI criminal records,

supposedly a legal bar to such purchases. Even the little that is publicly known about Gov. Wallace's assailant includes an arrest on charges of carrying a concealed weapon.

Given, then, the large numbers of unstable people in the country with easy access to lethal weapons, the only immediate relief must be a drastic reform in campaign techniques. Few Americans can want to see the nation's political battles fought out exclusively on television. The living-room screen, with the premium it puts on surface impressions and photogenic qualities, is not a medium on which the better man necessarily prevails. But surely the advantage of a candidate's physical presence need not be carried to the length of plunging into crowds to "press the flesh" and exchange personal banter. These customs may get the candidate votes, but the risk is prohibitive and the votes are not obtained on good grounds in any case.

Indeed, the time has come when casual speeches—whether in supermarkets, at airports or from the back seats of autos—should be dispensed with altogether. Let candidates make scheduled talks in closed halls, where security can be maintained, even if necessary to the point of having the audience pass metal detectors on their way in. These and similar commonsense restrictions are irksome to contemplate, but—combined with television and all the other instruments of communication—they can get a candidate's message across without the danger of subjecting the nation to traumas that can shake its faith in democracy itself.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Shooting of Wallace

George Wallace lies partially paralyzed in a hospital. But his cause goes marching on. By his resolve to continue the fight for the presidential nomination, the little Southern politician has vastly increased his importance. Even if he does not win, who-

ever becomes the Democratic candidate will be obliged to seek his support. George Wallace the segregationist had a strictly limited appeal. George Wallace the battler against paralysis and against the hazards of life is a much more potent figure. In America, and in the world:

—From the Daily Express (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

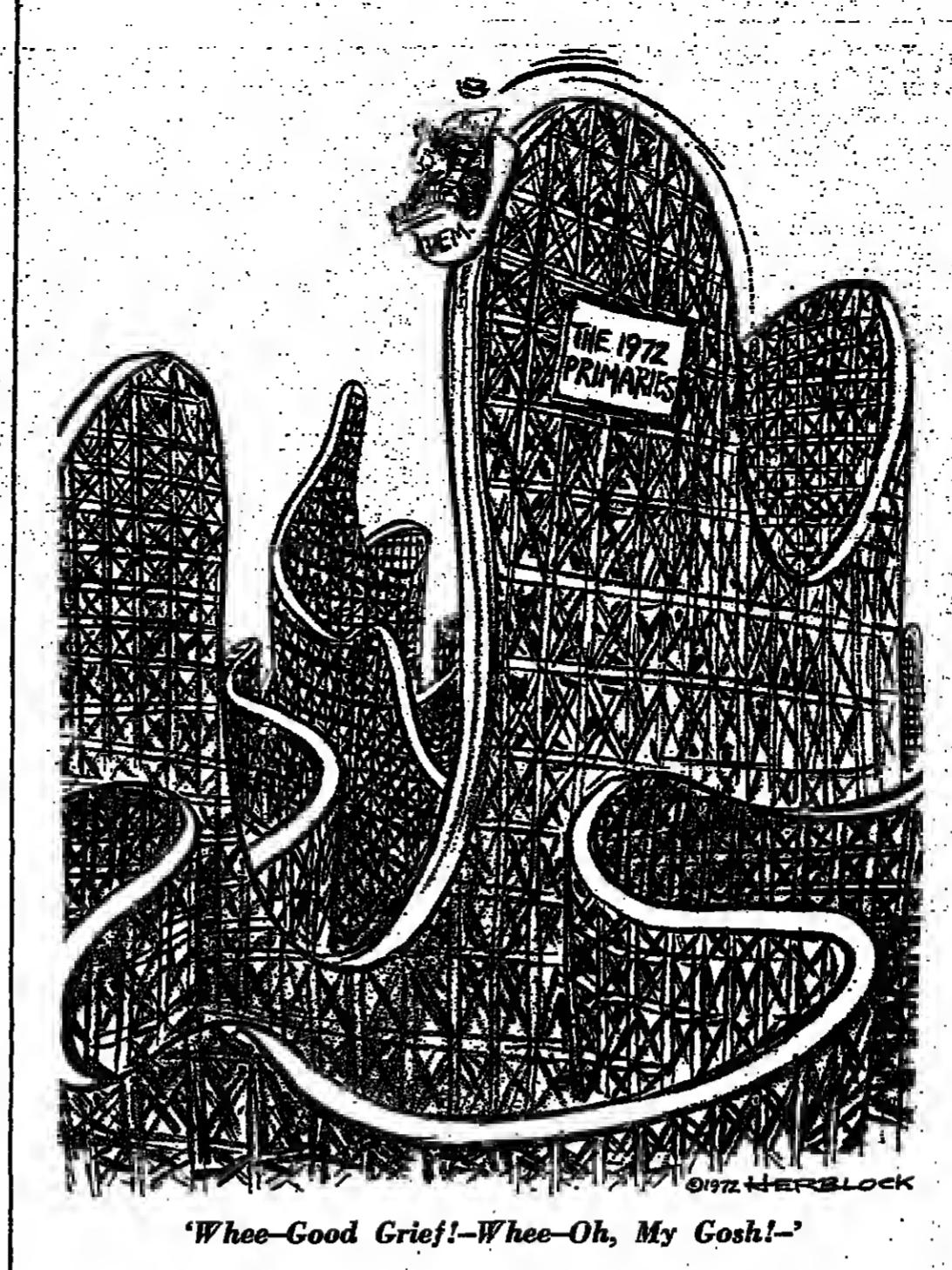
May 18, 1897

PARIS—Greece's last struggle with the invader, whom she so boldly defied, has, according to the latest news, terminated in final defeat. The Turkish forces are said to be in possession of Domoko, which would mean that the Hellenic army has been hopelessly routed and nothing now can prevent a victorious march on Athens unless hostilities be forthwith suspended. This news is not good news for the Great Powers.

Fifty Years Ago

May 18, 1922

CHICAGO—In spite of the drastic efforts made by the police to put an end to the labor war, which last week resulted in the shooting of two policemen and for which several prominent labor leaders were indicted, the war goes on just the same. The latest outrage was the destruction last night by means of an incendiary bomb of a building containing 70 apartments under construction in a wealthy district.



The Connally Surprise

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Secretary of the Treasury John Connally suddenly emerged last week as the new big insider at the White House, and then before you could say "oil depletion allowance," he was out. It was all a little odd:

They didn't even hold the announcement long enough to give poor George Wallace his due of tragic glory.

Well, you never really know what motivates men around here, and Connally has been hit by the bullets, too, and he has a wise wife, and maybe he was just a loyal pinch-hitter after all—but don't bet too much on it.

The guess here is that Big John will be back. He's always used this town to rest his hat when he gets bored in Texas. He is a tough ambitious cookie, a really bold man in a field of duffers and pretenders. He is almost the last of the definite, passionate, eloquent men and he's just at that critical time of life when a man has to decide whether to raise hell and get to the top or raise cattle.

No Spectator

Cattle raising for the big Texas ranchers is a spectator sport, and Big John is no spectator. Besides, he has lost his base in the Democratic party, and after Richard Nixon, the leadership of the GOP is up for grabs.

Nixon has talked a lot about the future since he came into the White House, but he has done very little about the future of the Republican party. He has not brought young men with presidential possibilities into his cabinet. He has filled up his White House staff with personal loyalists. And he has given Spiro Agnew the job of cutting up the opposition, which Agnew has faithfully performed, but in the process he has made Agnew a symbol of division, and ruined his chances of ever being a President who could unite the country.

So after Nixon, who can take over the Republican party? Connally as vice-president, though he would be resented by the Agnew supporters, could probably do it, and give the Republicans Texas in November. He has always been a geographical Democrat and an ideological Republican, and if he switches parties, and gets on a Nixon-Connally ticket, he could easily be in line of succession—in 1976 if the Republicans win in November, and even in 1978, if they lose.

Drawn to Washington

Of course, maybe this is not what Connally wants to do, and maybe not what Nixon wants him to do, but there is something in Connally that draws him back to Washington—he has always hung his hat here from time to time—something in his old love-hate relationship with Lyndon Johnson that makes him want to prove that somehow he could succeed where Lyndon failed.

He is the boldest activist in town. Johnson used the intellectuals in the government, and fought the international bankers and the foreign service officers in the State Department, and the press, but oddly, he was intimidated by them, but not Connally. Connally is much more confident than either Johnson or Nixon. He is younger, more handsome, more passionate, and eloquent, and unless there is some personal consideration that holds

him back, he is extremely ambitious.

This has been the mark of his stewardship at the Treasury Department. He has won the respect of the experts in that department. He has been more effective as an advocate of Nixon's policies on Capitol Hill than any other member of the Nixon cabinet. And even in his dealings with the international bankers, who were startled and troubled by his plain talk, he managed to command the intricate facts and compel their attention.

Was the dollar weak? Then he suggested, let the Japanese and the West Germans adjust the yen and the mark to the dollar. Were the Russians challenging us with their tanks and artillery in Vietnam? Then, blockade and bomb them, and if the Kremlin wanted to call off the summit with Nixon, let them do it!

Says It Better

All this the President apparently admired. It supported him because Connally really believes what Nixon says about Vietnam, and Connally says it much better and with more conviction. So it is very curious that the Texan should have gone home to his ranch just when he and the President seemed to be establishing a new and more confident personal relationship for the future.

Even if the President felt that he could not dump Agnew for performing precisely the role Nixon assigned him, it is still possible that Connally will be back if the President wins in November. For oddly, Connally, who is the least diplomatic of men, has always wanted to be the nation's first

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NEW YORK—Never mind what George Wallace stands for. The attempt to assassinate him was a foul and terrible act, incomprehensible in its motivation unless—as may be—the attempted assassin was deranged.

Never mind the political consequences of this senseless deed. The only thing men of reason and decency can hope for is that Mr. Wallace recovers, as speedily as possible.

They must also ask how often this wracked and contorted nation can go through such traumatic moments. How often can it? If Alabama's governor should die, there would be no difference—in terms of our common humanity—from the murders of John and Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King. The bell tolls for us all, and most particularly so when man has turned to wanton violence against his fellow man.

The answer must be "no," because whatever degree of rationality we can still claim argues against the idea of some mystical national flaw; and to the second, if for no other reason, because of the wide diversity among the four assassins' victims.

But can either question be left at that simple answer? For one thing, it can hardly be denied that the past decade in America has been one of remarkable violence—in response to the Southern civil rights movement, for example, then later in the black ghettos of the major cities; against white students at Kent State and against black students at Kent State; above all, in Vietnam. Even some radical anti-war activists have turned to or advocated violence.

And what about the popularity of violent Western movies, in which the "hero" never hesitates to dispatch the "villain," a pattern repeated endlessly on virtually every television action and adventure show? What about the organized violence of professional football, in which "hitting people" is the credo of the successful? What is to be said of those endless lines outside theaters showing "The Godfather," and the applause which usually greets the murderous successes of the Corleone Family?

At the very least, this easy climate of unlimited violence can hardly fail to make an impression on minds already inclined to precipitous or ill-considered action, or warped and strained by personal circumstances—as seems

President Nixon has asked for our continued support in this dreadful crisis; I, for one, give it to him.

ELEANOR PERREAU, Paris.

Oops

Since the young boy who played Nissim in the film "I Love You Ross" played it so well (IET, May 12), he at least deserves to get his name right. He is Gabby Otterman, and not Michael Ben-Adam. Ross, was played by Michael Ben-Adam. LIZELLA P. OTTERMAN, Tel Aviv.

Mining and Bombing

Hanoi: Noose Tight

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—Although President Nixon's order to mine the ports of North Vietnam is more than 10 days old, there is still no sign that Communist China is rushing work troops to North Vietnam to protect vital rail links—a Chinese omission that fits perfectly the Nixon plan to choke off Communist war supplies.

To the contrary, the relatively mild Chinese reaction to the President's blockade by mines of North Vietnamese ports strongly hints that Peking is not at all eager to repeat rail-repair assistance it gave North Vietnam during the height of U.S. bombing in the late 1960s.

During that last extended period of major U.S. bombing of the two major rail lines connecting North Vietnam and China, 40,000 to 50,000 Chinese work troops were assigned one job: quick repair of American bombing damage. That mission not only helped keep open rail supply lines but also gave Peking political leverage in Hanoi to match Moscow's rising influence.

Ties Are Strained

Relations between Hanoi and Peking have steadily deteriorated since those troops went home in late 1968, reaching bottom with President Nixon's spectacular trip to Peking, which the Hanoi Politburo regarded as an act of betrayal.

Hard prediction of China's long-range reaction to the American blockade of its Communists' ports would be folly this soon. Nevertheless, there is reason to believe, Peking's present leadership does not wish to become any more involved with the Vietnam war than the minimum necessary to prevent an open break with Hanoi.

Because of this, Hanoi may have severe difficulty making up by overland transport from China the calamitous loss of war shipping into North Vietnamese ports. Hanoi's war machine, fueled about 15 percent from China, is likely to find it difficult to keep even that relatively low level of supplies flowing by rail and truck route from China.

Thus, the noose around Hanoi is now perceptibly and inexorably tightening. Experts here estimate that with Haiphong's port facilities able to unload a maximum of 30,000 and 40,000 tons of war supplies a day, the first two or so of the blockade will cost Hanoi close to half a million.

Quite apart from the deadly psychological blow that the supply cutoff must be causing Hanoi, to have been the case with Sirhan B. Sirhan and James Earl Ray, but all the accused or convicted sins, as well as those who were assassinated—and those who did not prevail over the best?" Or does some political circumstance exist that makes it probable that these murderous responses will be frequently forthcoming?

The answer must be "no," because whatever degree of rationality we can still claim argues against the idea of some mystical national flaw; and to the second, if for no other reason, because of the wide diversity among the four assassins' victims.

And what about the popularity of violent Western movies, in which the "hero" never hesitates to dispatch the "villain," a pattern repeated endlessly on virtually every television action and adventure show? What about the organized violence of professional football, in which "hitting people" is the credo of the successful? What is to be said of those endless lines outside theaters showing "The Godfather," and the applause which usually greets the murderous successes of the Corleone Family?

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No amount of additional Service protection can altogether protect such public figures they move among what is essentially an armed popular.

And that is likely to remain case until American leaders every level of government parties and factions, whether command armies or police to set the example of restraint rather than relying on violence.

The sad likelihood is the American climate

Bombing
e T
id Robert

Sniper Shoots 4 Protestants Saving Jobs at Belfast Plant

AP (UPI) — A military spokesman said yesterday that four Protestants were shot dead by a sniper in Belfast, Northern Ireland, as they left their homes this morning. The army said the sniper had been killed by another soldier. Police said no one was injured, but the building was heavily damaged.

Another bomb inside a car exploded without warning in the Protestant Donagh Road area of Belfast, slightly injuring 15 persons and damaging three buildings, a military spokesman said. Most of the wounded suffered cuts and bruises.

Troops found the body of a man lying at the foot of a war memorial in Carrickfergus, a seaside resort about 12 miles north of Belfast. An army spokesman said the man had been dead for several days.

An army spokesman said the sniper fired from nearby Kashmore Road as workers began leaving the Mackay heavy industrial machine plant on Belfast's Springfield Road. Three men and a woman fell.

They and a fifth person suffering from shock were rushed to a local hospital. The spokesman said their condition was unknown.

Jim Kee, an examiner at Mackay's, saw it happen. "There was a lot of panic when we realized someone was shooting at us," he said. "Some of the girls began to scream; they ran for shelter, some back towards the factory, and some across into doorway. Some of us just hit the street and stayed there."

The workers have to cross a largely Catholic street—part of the police "peace line" between Protestant and Catholic communities—to gain the shelter of the Protestants' Shankill area.

Earlier, gunmen released a member of the paramilitary Ulster Defense Regiment after taking him from his Londonerry-area home Monday. An army spokesman said the man had been shot in the calf and both his hands were burned, apparently by cigarettes, during an interrogation.



Associated Press
Visitors walking into East Berlin at the Oberbaum Bridge crossing point yesterday.

Berlin Wall Open for Pentecost Holiday

BERLIN, May 17 (UPI)—East and West Berlin families split by the wall opened for one right to visit the East a total of 30 days a year.

The West Berliners carried presents of goods scarce or expensive in the East—coffee, nylon shirts, panty hose. Or they bought presents at the special shops established by the East German government for sales in Western currency only.

Doubly Joyous

Thousands of West Berliners passed through nine crossing points in the wall on the opening day of an eight-day Pentecost holiday visiting period, the first since Easter.

The West Berlin city government estimated at least 500,000 would enter East Berlin and East Germany before midnight next Wednesday.

Parents kissed their children and brothers their sisters as the

France Bars Intervention In Malagasy Says It Considers Disorders Internal

PARIS, May 17 (UPI)—France linked to the Malagasy Republic by a military-assistance treaty, said today that it is not intervening and will not intervene to put down disorders in the island nation.

Government spokesman Jean-Philippe Lecat said after a cabinet meeting that France considers the crisis an internal one.

The French statement came as demonstrations against the government of President Philibert Tsiranana spread outside the capital, according to reports from Tananarive.

Death Toll 24

The protest wave, which left a total of 34 dead over the weekend, spread to the island's second city of Tamatave, where the Malagasy radio said there was a general strike and street demonstrations.

Earlier today, Mr. Tsiranana gave in to one of the student demands and reopened Tananarive University. Huge crowds continued to gather in the capital near the burned-out city hall.

A mass memorial service for victims of the fighting took place in late afternoon, but turned into a political demonstration with marchers raising their fists and carrying banners that read "get the puppets out of power."

Eastern border guards admitted some of the early comers who said they had to catch trains to East German cities.

The East Germans also speeded up highway traffic to and from Berlin, waving automobiles through East German checkpoints without the usual controls and searches.

Elizabeth Leaves Paris Rain For the Sun of South France

AVIGNON, France, May 17 (UPI)—Britain's Queen Elizabeth left the gray skies of Paris today to go sightseeing in the sunny cities of Provence, in southern France.

The queen and her husband, Prince Philip, flew by Caravelle jet to the former Roman city of Nimes, 550 miles south of Paris, for the third day of her five-day state visit.

The royal party, which received a warm welcome from Parisians earlier, despite almost wintry conditions, separated with the queen exploring historical centers and Prince Philip taking a helicopter to the Camargue.

Tonight, the royal couple will be reunited at the town of Baux-de-Provence, where they will dine at the reowned Couston de Baumannière. Tomorrow, the queen will return to Paris to continue her five-day state visit by calling on the Duke and Duchess of Windsor at their home near Paris's Etoile de Boulogne, and attend a racing program at Longchamp.

Kidnap Sentences Given 4 in Munich

MUNICH, May 17 (UPI)—A Munich court today closed the book on two sensational child-kidnapping cases by sentencing four men to jail for from four to 14 years.

The 14-year sentence went to Joerg-Hagen Röll, 33, a salesman who admitted masterminding the kidnappings of Stefan Arnold, 5, in Mimich Dec. 21, 1970, and Michael Luhmer, 7, from the village of Niedersachsen, near Bonn, Feb. 22, 1971.

Both boys came from poor families. Provincial authorities paid the ransoms Röll demanded—25,000 marks for the Arnold boy and 200,000 marks for the Luhmer child. The kidnappings provoked a wave of public protest.

Sentenced to 10 years in jail was Stefan Georg von Heydebrand und der Lasa, 23; Borzo Hadjatpour, 31, got eight years and Attila Ikdal, 18, received four years in a youth-detention center.

The Fiat 130 is a big car with the precise good handling qualities that normally only a small car can offer

Everybody likes big cars—big performance, big comfortable interior, big margins of safety—all the things that only size can provide.

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The driver's seat adjusts up and down, as well as fore and aft. So does the steering wheel. There is a hydraulic damper to eliminate road reactions through the steering wheel. And hydraulic power assistance to take the effort out of steering. A brake servo system that makes light work of stopping. A limited-slip differential (standard on the coupé, optional on the

sedan) to prevent wheelspin on slippery surfaces—which can be a problem with cars with the sort of power the 130 has under the hood.

But listing the outstanding features of the 130 is no substitute for trying it yourself on the road. Which is the only way of finding out that in the big car category the Fiat 130 has something special to offer.

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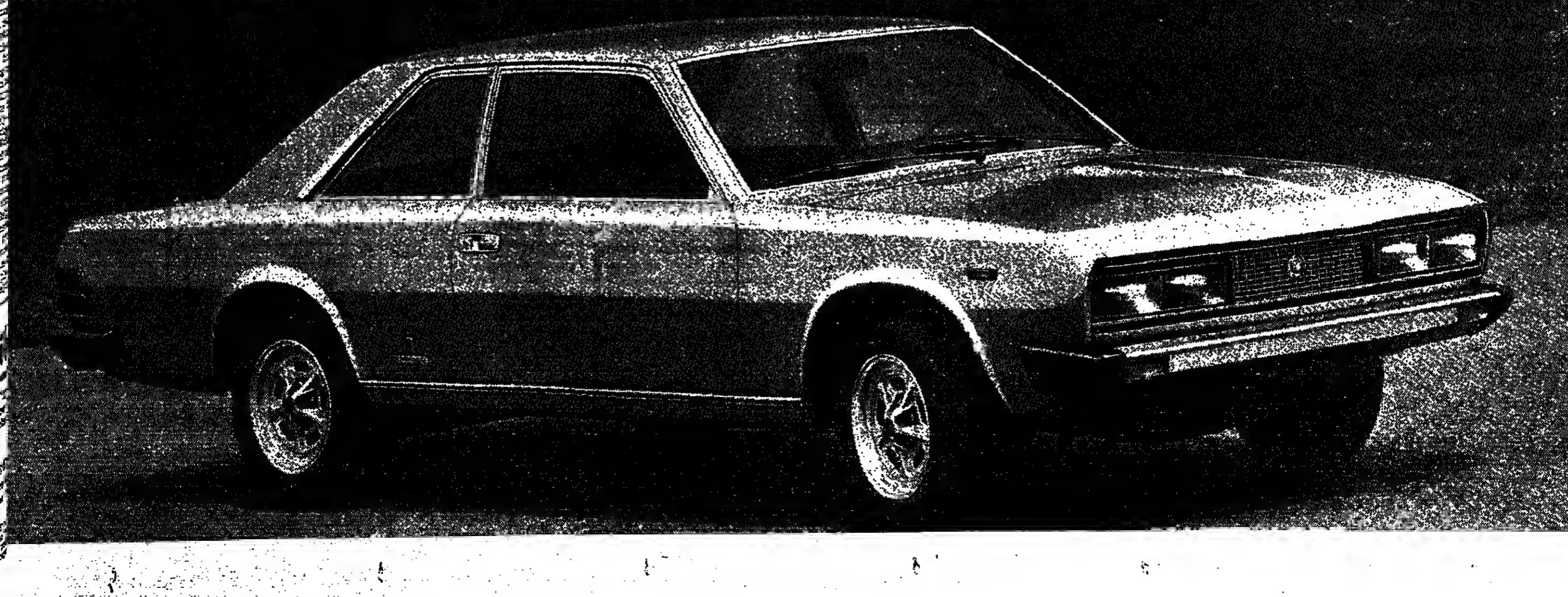
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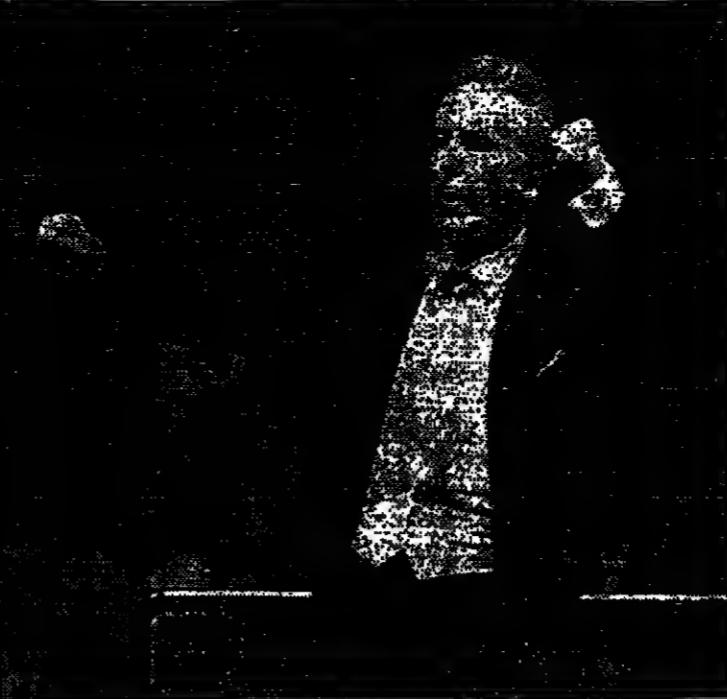
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Herald Tribune



Jean Fournet
who returns to
Paris Opéra
tonight for the
first time in
15 years.

Mitschenko

of it then, and—according to resident historians—the only times it has since been staged in France have been for seven performances under Félix Weingartner at the newly opened Théâtre des Champs-Élysées in 1913, and a production in Toulouse in 1969.

It is also the real test of this transitional, comeback season at the Opéra. Everything so far has been just a warmup. "Cellini" was originally planned to open the season, but the prolonged labor dispute that led to the dissolution of the former Opéra chorus—an essential element in this opera—caused the delay. Now the new and, we are told, "rejuvénated" chorus is ready to go.

Return

Finally, musical responsibility for this weighty enterprise has been put in the hands of Jean Fournet, who will be returning to a Paris operatic podium for the first time in some 15 years. That was when he quit as musical director of the Opéra-Comique, to pursue his career outside France. Since 1958, he has been chief conductor of the Netherlands Radio Orchestra, and since 1968, artistic director of the Rotterdam Philharmonic, as well as being a regular guest at the Chicago Opera and elsewhere.

"Left," he recalled earlier this week, "because at that time a musical career was impossible in France. Music was completely neglected. Now, things are changing. Under Marcel Landowski [director of music in the Cultural Ministry], a lot is being done, in education and with the new regional orchestras, operas and

conservatories. And for the first time in years I can spend three months at home in Paris, with my concerts with the Orchestre de Paris and 'Benvenuto Cellini.'

"It is hard to understand how 'Benvenuto Cellini' could have been so neglected," he said, turning to the business at hand. The well-known French aversion to Berlioz, as noticeable today as in the composer's lifetime, he attributed to a resistance to Berlioz as "a man of exaggerations" that public likes its music in carefully measured doses.

He has had his problems preparing the work. There is hardly anything that can be called a definitive version, and the musical materials are not easily to assemble.

Berlioz himself made many changes, some of them at the request of Liszt, when Liszt produced it at Weimar. Fournet said: "We have made some cuts. There are some longueurs. In

some duos and trios, for instance,

the main theme returns twice

and even three times. I have

consulted with the Société Ber-

lioz—with men like Emmanuel

Bondeville and Henry Barrand—and they agree with the cuts."

He praised the new chorus and

the work of his all-French cast

and production colleagues stage

director Paul-Smile Delibes and designer Jacques Dupont and suggested that he was hoping not just for a good revival, but a restoration of this work to a place in the French repertory.

"After all," he remarked, with eyebrows rising, "it has been performed 600 times in Germany—600!"

Jordan Reports Finding Ancient City

—Site Inhabited From 4000 B.C.

AMMAN, May 17 (AP)—An

ancient city made up of a huge residential area, a temple and an acropolis has been discovered beneath a hill six miles south of Amman, Jordan's Antiquities Department announced yesterday.

The department's chief of excavations, Muawia Ibrahim, reported that the city prospered from 4000 B.C. according to Mr. Ibrahim. He said the city was destroyed by fire, possibly as a result of an invasion.

Sports Pitch In for American Hospital

By Herb Dorsey

PARIS, May 17 (UPI)—In a major effort to help the American Hospital of Paris, an ambitious week (May 22-23) of sports and social events is being organized here. For the various events, the backers have signed up the likes of Olympics sprinter Bob Hayes, now a flanker for the Dallas Cowboys professional football team, comedian Bob Hope, clarinetist Benny Goodman and French singer Mireille Mathieu.

The hope is that this combination of big names, sports and social events will encourage Americans in Paris and elsewhere to support the hospital actively—and move Europeans, especially the French, who use the facilities, to generosity.

Since 1967, the 180-bed institution, the only one in Europe accredited by the U.S. Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, has had an annual operating deficit of about \$500,000. Spokesmen point out that all hospitals cost more to run than they take in. While the financial situation of the American Hospital is far from desperate, spokesman say, the hospital does depend on individuals, rather than governmental agencies, to underwrite costs and expansion.

If this fund-raising week is a success, the chances are that it will lead to others. In particular, there is talk of a campaign to underwrite a \$3-million Franco-American research center at the Neuilly facility.

Beginning

The Semaine Sportive Américaine began with an idea to bring American football players to Paris for a demonstration game

said Remar Sutton, coordinator of the People-to-People project, founded by the late President Dwight D. Eisenhower. (People-to-People and the National Football League Players Association are joint sponsors of the events.) Then the idea "snowballed" and we decided to turn over the profits to the American Hospital in Paris," Mr. Sutton explained.

The chairman of the week is Ernest Goldstein with honorary chairman Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew and U.S. Ambassador to France Arthur K. Watson.

Because of the "People-to-People link-up and because the hospital has a new Eisenhower Pavilion, Bob Hope, who developed all for Eisenhower causes, was a natural choice to head the list of star participants.

"As Mr. Hope is also interested in golf," Mr. Sutton continued, "we threw in a golf tournament as well. Before long, we added rugby, tennis and softball."

Sports events begin Wednesday with a demonstration softball game in the Bagatelle area of the Bois de Boulogne. Fifty American pro football players

Music in Italy

Florence's Maggio Musicale Opens With 'William Tell'

By William Weaver

FLORENCE, May 17 (UPI)—The 25th edition of Florence's distinguished festival, the Maggio Musicale, opened last night with an admirable production of Rossini's "William Tell," conducted by Riccardo Muti. The young conductor, in fact, was the real hero of the evening, since it was his decision to give the great opera absolutely uncut. This decision meant that the audience was in the theater from eight in the evening until almost two in the morning, but—thanks to Mr. Muti—these hours were entirely exciting.

From the stirring overture to the noble, swelling finale, Mr. Muti found the right pace, the right weight for every page. Not moment of the score seemed rushed, not a moment was slack. His reading had a spacious quality (in keeping with the setting), in the finale of act II, the scene in which three male choirs, the freedom-fighters of three cantons—gather in the forest, could almost breathe the pure, singing air of the Alps. The orchestration of "William Tell" is full of typically deft Rossinian touches; Muti did not miss a nuance, and he was strongly supported by the Florence orchestra from which he manages to draw plays of a sensitivity that visiting conductors, however famous, had achieved.

Length is not the only reason that Rossini's last masterpiece is rarely performed. The work also makes great demands on singers, especially on the tenor who plays Arnold. Here and there Nicolai Gedda seemed to have difficulty with the cruel high notes, and there was some choppy phrasing in his final aria, "O mio adorato!" (the opera was given in Italian rather than in the original French). His nervous, jerky movements also detracted from his interpretation of the romantic hero. His Matilda was the Hungarian soprano, Eva Marton, new to most of the Italian audience. Her voice is big and sometimes "big" (though marked by a characteristic Eastern European throb). It is not agile, however, and can occasionally be shrill, as it was in the third act due with a tenor.

Norman Mitchell was a sober, straightforward, likable William Tell, though he still lacks the authority needed to dominate the opera. His voice was occasionally lost in the ensembles. Many of the other roles were well-cast, and the Walter of Agostino Pini was particularly enjoyable.

In spite of the vocal deficiencies, none of them really crippled the performance. The opera, whose effects are based on subtle repetition, suffers severely when cut. Heard as a whole, it is overwhelming. And the Florence production benefits greatly by the handsome, romantic sets of Pier Luigi Pizzi, who creates gray, misty peaks, cascades, sunsets, and a grim keep for the tyrant. Sandro Sogni's staging arranged some sweet romantic dances. Maestro Roman Vlad, the artistic director of the Maggio, arranges his festivals around a central theme. This year's is "Struggle for freedom," of which "William Tell" is a supreme expression. It will be hard for the rest of the Maggio to live up to the truly grand opening.

will take part in a demonstration

of the game Thursday, again at the Bois. A men's golf tournament, by the Golf de Saint-Germain-en-Laye is set Thursday and Friday. The site was chosen as a tribute to the late President Eisenhower, who lived in nearby Marnes-la-Coquette when he was supreme commander of Allied forces in Europe. He used to play golf there frequently.

At 4 p.m. on Thursday there will be touch football at Bagatelle. The final sports events on Saturday are football and rugby demonstrations at Chantilly Stade. Social events start Tuesday with an American Club luncheon at the Intercontinental Hotel with Bob Hope as master of ceremonies, followed by a 3:30 p.m. reception at the U.S. Embassy, with Ambassador Arthur K. Watson and Mrs. Watson as hosts. The next day there will be a cocktail party at the Wally Findlay Gallery and a buffet dinner for 300 in the home of Comtesse Hubert d'Oranien. Friday night, the Adidas Company (sports equipment) is in

viting 250 for dinner aboard the Borda Friggit, anchored in the Seine. Such luminaries of Paris as the Duchesse de Rochechouart and Mrs. Michel David Weill are also doing their part with yet more parties.

The gala finale Saturday night will star Bob Hope at the Théâtre de la Musique. On the program: Mirella Mattioli, Benny Goodman and Andy Williams, among others. Tickets range from 2 to 260 francs and a 3-frame investment buys a chance to win a new Chrysler.

While the Bagatelle sports events are free, entry to others ranges from 15 francs.

<p

BUSINESS

Never Net
Sales 11.4% in
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The Sectors Recover,
Others Hold '71 Level

Marathon, Unions Sign Labor Pact

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Marathon, Unions Sign Labor Pact

Marathon Manufacturing of the United States, and unions of the Clydebank division of the former Upper Clyde Shipbuilders Ltd. have reached a four-year labor agreement, enabling Marathon to go ahead with its planned take-over. Eldon Nuss, senior vice-president of Marathon, says the accord does not contain a no-strike clause "but we have worked out from discussions with the shop stewards something just-as-good." He says the agreement provides for solution of difficulties through discussion or, as a last resort, arbitration. Clydebank is one of four shipyards of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, which went into receivership last summer. The other three yards are being formed into a government-backed company, Govan Shipbuilders Ltd.

U.S. Firm to Buy German Group

American Home Products reports an agreement on the acquisition of the Much group of companies in West Germany, subject to certain conditions. American Home Products said it will issue about 388,851 common shares in the exchange, valued at about \$39 million at current market prices. The Much group manufactures nonprescription pharmaceuticals.

Frigg Gas Yield Estimated

Gas discovered at Frigg, in the Norwegian zone of the North Sea, may yield between 10 billion and 15 billion cubic meters of gas yearly, the state-run Gas de France reports. Such a yield would make Frigg one of the largest offshore gas fields in the world, it adds. Last month, ELF-Norge, operator for the French-Norwegian Petroleum group, announced that its Frigg discovery was "commercially exploitable."

Sony Expects Increased Profit

Sony expects to report after-tax profit increases to around 6 billion yen (\$19.5 million) for the six months ended April 30 from 5.2 billion yen in the year-earlier period, managing director Noboru Yashita says.

Economic Analysis

New Treasury Chief Has Staying Power

By Hobart Rowen.

WASHINGTON, May 17 (UPI)—Banque de France's leading state-owned bank said today earnings

were up 11.5 million francs

million, up from 22.7 mil-

lion in 1970.

Europe Reappraises Burns

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

ANS, May 17 (NYT)—With

the designation of Treasury Secy.

John Connally, European

economic officials are rereading

Mr. Connally's intense interest in the proposals

of Arthur Burns for monetary

and fiscal policy made last week.

Mr. Burns speech was welcomed by Europe as a sign that the United States was willing to accommodate the Europeans more quickly than had been imagined earlier to institute the substance of a new monetary system.

In his speech, Mr. Burns appealed to European officials invited this week to be far more accommodating than Mr. Connally or his deputy, Paul A. Volcker.

What counts is not what we do, but who they appoint in Washington," he said.

Even though Mr. Burns advanced points that were well-received in Europe, there was no concealing that difficult negotiations are in store.

That is because Mr. Nixon has

great trust and faith in him.

The former University of Chicago professor's leaning toward the free market system strikes a responsive chord.

Yet, Mr. Shultz has learned

pragmatism from the President.

After bitterly fighting Federal Reserve chairman Arthur F. Burns on the issue for many long months, when Mr. Nixon last August decided a wage-price freeze was necessary, as director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Mr. Shultz helped organize a system to make it effective.

On the other hand, Mr. Shultz

has a great sense of personal integrity and professional detachment. He sent Ron Ziegler packing when the White House press aide a few weeks ago asked him to pose with a chart on unemployment so devised that a small monthly dip in the jobless rate (from 5.9 to 5.7 percent) looked like a spectacular drop.

"It's a dishonest chart, and I won't do it," Mr. Shultz said quietly. (Mr. Ziegler subsequently posed with the chart for photographers.)

So it is easy enough to understand why the President, when he needed to fill "Big John's" shoes, without going outside the administration, turned to the quiet man whose real expertise is in labor relations. What Mr. Nixon is assured of is an established Washington name, a general continuity of policy, and retention of Mr. Shultz as an all-around confidant and adviser.

But some things will be different, with the dynamic, charismatic Mr. Connally, who managed to dominate everyone, missing—the shared-power concept of the economic advisory team is likely to come back into vogue.

The "big three" will be Mr. Shultz, Mr. Burns and Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors.

Under Caspar Weinberger, the OMB is likely to revert to the more subdued role of the Budget Bureau at the start of the Nixon administration, since Mr. Weinberger does not enjoy the same personal relationship with the President that Mr. Shultz does.

The big question is how the banking and financial communities here and abroad, will take

to Mr. Shultz as Treasury secretary.

Wall Street has always

looked for a banker-type (but then has not always been satisfied,

as was the case with Mr. Nixon's first Treasury man, David Kennedy).

Mr. Connally is a lawyer, not a banker, but he symbolized

wealth in a special sort of way.

Hoesch Holders Back Hoogovens Merger

DORTMUND, West Germany, May 17 (AP-DJ)—Hoesch AG shareholders approved today the merger of the West German steel company with Koninklijke Nederlandse Hoogovens en Staalfabrieken NV with only a minor number of dissenters, Hoesch reported.

Under previously announced plans, Hoesch and Hoogovens will transfer all their assets to the working companies, Hoesch Werke AG and Hoogovens IJmuiden NV. In turn, each of these units will receive a 50 percent interest in a new central holding and management company, incorporated in the Netherlands as Estel NV Hoesch-Hoogovens.

Gold Soars By \$3; Mine Shares Boom

Demand Is Spurred By S. African Move

LONDON, May 17 (AP-DJ)—

Sharply accelerated speculative and industrial demand, spurred by South Africa's apparent decision to slow gold deliveries to free markets, forced gold prices up by more than \$3 an ounce to record levels in open bullion markets today.

Gold mining shares boomed in London, Johannesburg and other European markets where such issues are traded. The dollar generally weakened, although pressure was reported as relatively light.

On the London gold market, dealers raised the morning fixing price by \$2.90 an ounce to a new high of \$57.50.

"It was the biggest gain ever recorded in a single fixing ceremony and far by far the highest quote reached in any free market since World War II," observed one dealer.

The price climbed another 25 cents at the afternoon fixing to officially close at a record \$57.75 an ounce. In late unofficial trading dealers were quoting a price range of \$57.50 to \$58.25.

RITZ Forecasts Profit Advance

Sir Val Duncan, chairman of Rio Tinto-Zinc reports that RITZ's profits for 1972 "are likely to be around the 1970 level and thereafter poised to continue the previous upward trend." RITZ 1971 net profit declined to \$19 million from \$27 million in 1970. Sir Val's forecast came at the annual general meeting.

Sony Expects Increased Profit

Sony expects to report after-tax profit increases to around 6 billion yen (\$19.5 million) for the six months ended April 30 from 5.2 billion yen in the year-earlier period, managing director Noboru Yashita says.

Economic Analysis

An economist and professor that's something else again.

The trickiest problem for Mr. Shultz may be in the international area. He is almost unknown to the financial men in Europe and Asia, and for a while is sure to rely heavily on the irreplacable technician's brilliance of Under-Secretary Paul A. Volcker.

Mr. Shultz's relationship with Mr. Burns, who regards monetarist philosophy as too "simplistic," will also be closely watched, concerning international as well as domestic economic problems.

With Mr. Connally, who was both feared and admired by the Europeans, no longer managing international economic policy, Mr. Burns is almost sure to be regarded as the senior U.S. spokesman on this issue. Fortunately, in his Montreal speech last week, Mr. Burns laid down the basis for a workable compromise looking toward a more flexible monetary system.

On the other hand, Mr. Shultz

has a great sense of personal integrity and professional detachment. He sent Ron Ziegler packing when the White House press aide a few weeks ago asked him to pose with a chart on unemployment so devised that a small monthly dip in the jobless rate (from 5.9 to 5.7 percent) looked like a spectacular drop.

"It's a dishonest chart, and I won't do it," Mr. Shultz said quietly. (Mr. Ziegler subsequently posed with the chart for photographers.)

So it is easy enough to understand why the President, when he needed to fill "Big John's" shoes, without going outside the administration, turned to the quiet man whose real expertise is in labor relations. What Mr. Nixon is assured of is an established Washington name, a general continuity of policy, and retention of Mr. Shultz as an all-around confidant and adviser.

But some things will be different, with the dynamic, charismatic Mr. Connally, who managed to dominate everyone, missing—the shared-power concept of the economic advisory team is likely to come back into vogue.

The "big three" will be Mr. Shultz, Mr. Burns and Herbert Stein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors.

Under Caspar Weinberger, the OMB is likely to revert to the more subdued role of the Budget Bureau at the start of the Nixon administration, since Mr. Weinberger does not enjoy the same personal relationship with the President that Mr. Shultz does.

The big question is how the banking and financial communities here and abroad, will

take to Mr. Shultz as Treasury secretary.

Wall Street has always

looked for a banker-type (but then has not always been satisfied,

as was the case with Mr. Nixon's first Treasury man, David Kennedy).

Mr. Connally is a lawyer, not a banker, but he symbolized

wealth in a special sort of way.

Late Recovery Aids N.Y. Prices

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, May 17 (NYT)—

A recovery in the last half-hour of trading enabled New York Stock Exchange prices to finish mixed today in lackluster trading, as many investors continued to remain on the sidelines mainly because of the unsettled situation in Indochina.

There was no apparent reason for the late upswing. The widely followed Dow Jones Industrial

average, which was down 0.60 at 3 p.m., ended the session up 1.38 at \$41.15. The average had been off slightly throughout the session, with its biggest loss registered at 11 a.m., when it was down 1.51.

The market's indication apparently reflected pessimism over the fact that North Vietnam officially rejected President Nixon's proposal for an internationally supervised cease-fire in Indochina.

Turnover was so slow today

that some brokers were able to take longer lunch hours. One registered representative said that some of his customers who would normally buy 100 to 200 shares at least once a week "were now reluctant to commit themselves."

He added that this hesitancy on the part of these customers has become a trend in the last few weeks.

Turnover dropped to 13,600 million shares from 14,07 million yesterday.

The standout performers were the gold issues for the third consecutive session, as speculative and industrial demand for gold abroad increased sharply.

Campbell Red Lake Mines climbed 4 3/8 to 39. Homestake Mining rose 3 to 28 2/8. American South African Investment jumped 2 3/4 to 52 3/4 and Dome Mines was up 2 1/2 to 74. All of the four gold issues posted new closing highs for the year.

Meanwhile, shares on the American Stock Exchange were mixed. The exchange index managed to edge upward 0.05 to close at 27.61, continuing a slow uptrend.

The oil field, operated by the Iraqi National Oil Co. (INOC), with Russian assistance, began production last month at an initial production rate of 5 million tons per year.

The Iraqi statement said, "Unless the companies respond quickly to the government demand for production to be increased to its maximum, Iraq will be forced to take the necessary legal and legislative measures to safeguard the national interests."

Iraq accused the companies Sunday of cutting crude exports by 50 percent during the last two months, causing a loss to Iraq of \$8.5 million.

IPC is responsible for most of Iraq's oil production. It is owned 23 3/4 percent each by BP Exploration Co., Shell Petroleum Co., Cie Francaise des Petroles and Near East Development Corp. and 5 percent by Participations & Exportations Corp.

Reply Demand

The statement called for a "favorable response" by the companies "within a maximum period of two weeks" to earlier government demands of:

• A 20 percent participation in the concessions of the three companies and a proportionate representation on their boards.

• The transfer of IPC headquarters from London to Bagdad.

• A 17 percent increase in oil exports via IPC's pipelines to the Mediterranean.

The Iraqi news agency said the loss arising from the lower output had forced the government to order a cutback in government spending to meet emergencies that may arise in the investment program for the 1972-73 fiscal year.

Company Reports

Carrier

Second Quarter 1972 1971

Revenue (millions) 185.86 178.25

Profits (millions) - 9.93 7.88

Per Share 0.61 0.48

First Half 1972

Revenue (millions) 342.23 306.13

Profits (millions) - 14.71 10.52

Per Share 0.90 0.64

Macy (R.H.)

Third Quarter 1972 1971

Revenue (millions) 222.23 209.99

Profits (millions) - 0.91 1.17

Per Share -0.04 0.08

Nine Months

Revenue (millions) 804.2 744.6

Profits (millions) - 21.31 19.91

Per Share (Diluted) 1.96 1.83



Charles d'Ursel, right, head of Morgan Guaranty's Brussels office on the Avenue des Arts, with the deputy general manager, John P. Glorieux.

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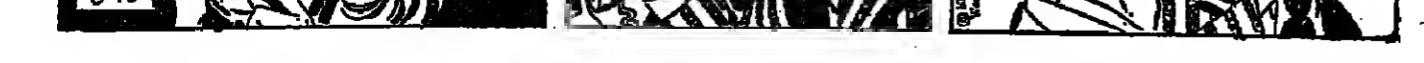
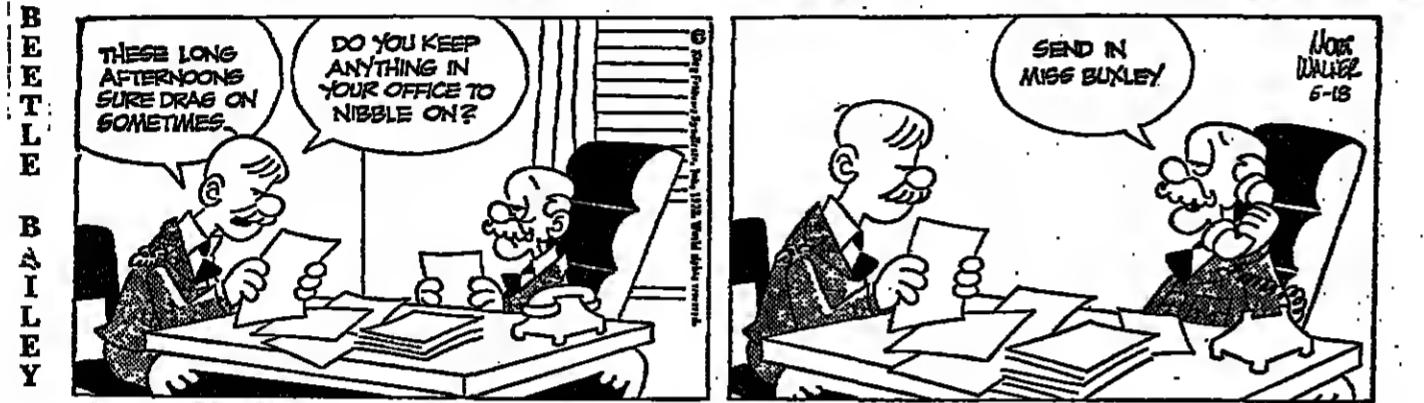
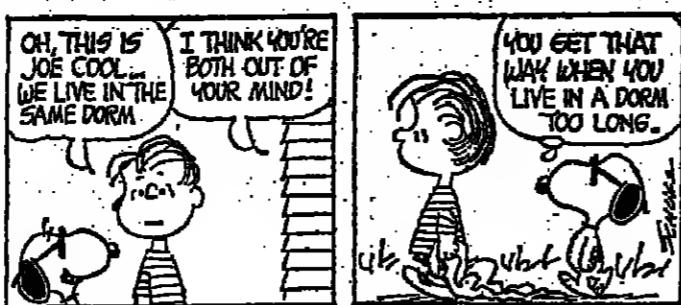
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JUL, 1972



BLONDIE



BOOKS

BE NOT AFRAID

By Robin White. Dial Press. 235 pp. \$9.95.

Reviewed by Paul West

ROBIN White's book, firmly tagged on the title page as "the story of a tragically afflicted child and his stubbornly courageous family," deals with his son Christopher (nicknamed Checkers), whose brain during a 24-hour induced labor "was subject to stress in a way that gave rise, following a head blow eight years later, to the phenomenon of epilepsy." White's account of the consequences isn't so much a cry of pain as a statement of it, quite without melodramatics when expressing the frustration and the overwhelming sense of waste, and characterized (as a goodly number of such books are not) by a sense of bittersweet fun. Shoved into what Jaspers calls a boundary situation, the Whites have not hesitated to enjoy their damaged son, or to coax him to enjoy himself, perhaps along such lines as (to adapt Lear): Why should a dog, a horse, a rat have fun? And than no fun at all?

What made the Whites' pain sharper was that Checkers began as an imaginative, brilliant boy, always top of his class, who called the new moon "a broken moon" and once evolved a formula for profitable selling of a house. Bits of his seventh-grade autograph prefaced each chapter; the first one reading as follows: "EIGHTEEN YEAR": After that, I got epilepsy, and the Dark came to me. I had to take pills which slowed me down a lot. Some kids teased me. Suddenly my work was hard, and my grades dropped low. Even then he knew what was happening to him, and his comments, delivered while going downhill, have a poignant, semi-memorial force. His recognition of himself amounts to a preliminary goodbye, as he repeatedly comes home from school battered and bleeding, bewildered but stoical, resolved to make his way at his own speed. Thanks to the drugs which prevent seizures, but at the same time produce mental deterioration, he embarks on high school with a fourth-grade capacity. By 17 he is "totally alone, but for the family," as his father recalls, and by 21 a lost cause, a 200-pound 6-foot "manchild about the house," who mentally can advance no farther and must be enrolled in a workshop for mentally retarded.

The facts of his decline are profoundly saddening, as is Robin White's lot of seeing and indifferent schoolchildren (backed by approving parents), ludicrous insensitivity on the part of schoolteachers, and bitter imprudence or mandarin highhandedness on that of doctors at various levels. Anyone kind or competent is as rare a creature as Checkers himself, and one's almost obliged to conclude that even the quality of incompetence has declined. There's fallacy, based no doubt on the saintly optimism invented by the medical profession itself, that the MDs the universities produce are more perfect men than the PhDs. It's a fallacy that won't survive a reading of this book, cogently composed as it is by a professional writer, a winner.

Best Seller

The New York Times
This analysis is based on
obtained from major circulation
in 64 communities of the United
States. The figures in the right-hand
do not necessarily represent com-
plete circulation.

Recent

Week

Last

Fiction

1 The Word... Wallace

2 The Winds of War... Wool

3 Captains and the King... Caldwell

4 The Last Tycoon... Edna

5 My Name Is... Asher Lev...

6 Potok...

7 Jonathan Livingston Se...

8 The Princes... Edna

9 The Assassins... Kazan...

10 The Blue Knight... Wam...

11 Where... Bailey...

GENERAL

1 The Game of the Forest...

2 The Boys of Summer... Kahn

3 Eleanor... Franklin...

4 Open Season... O'Neill

5 Bring Me a Unicorn... Lind...

6 You O.K. — You're O.K...

7 The Devil and Miss... Bailey with Aronzo

8 Report From Engine Co...

9 62 Smith...

10 Tracy and Hepburn... Kun...

11 Beyond... Montgomery

(These statistics are for t...

ended May 14.)

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The diagrammed deal gave trouble in both the bidding and play.

South had the first difficult decision after East passed as dealer. A weak two-heart bid would have worked out well and led to the best contract of four hearts, but South felt his heart suit was not quite strong enough. He chose to bid one heart with slightly less than the usual point-count requirements. This provoked North into probing for a slam after West's two-diamond overcall, but his partner stopped in five hearts.

West led the diamond king, and South's contract was in jeopardy. He was in danger of losing three tricks in the red suits, could not make effective use of the club suit, and could not draw trumps immediately.

One possibility was to dock the opening lead, hoping the defenders would shift.

If they continued diamonds, the diamond ace could be cashed and the closed hand entered with a spade lead to ruff the diamond ten with the heart nine. East would overruff and the contract would be one down.

But South foresaw the six-two diamond division from the bidding, and concentrated on trying to locate the heart ten. If the diamonds were split six-two, East had four more unknown cards than his partner and the heart ten was likely to be one of them.

South played on this assumption by winning the first trick and returning a diamond. West overtook his partner's jack with the queen and led a low diamond,

but South ruffed with the ace in dummy and ran the heart nine to West's king. In this way the trumps could be drawn without further loss and five hearts was made.

NORTH
♦ J75
♥ A9
♦ AK5
♣ AK943
WEST
♦ Q982
♥ K4
♦ KQ9742
♦ 6
SOUTH
♦ AK
♥ Q8532
♦ 1086
♦ 85
Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:

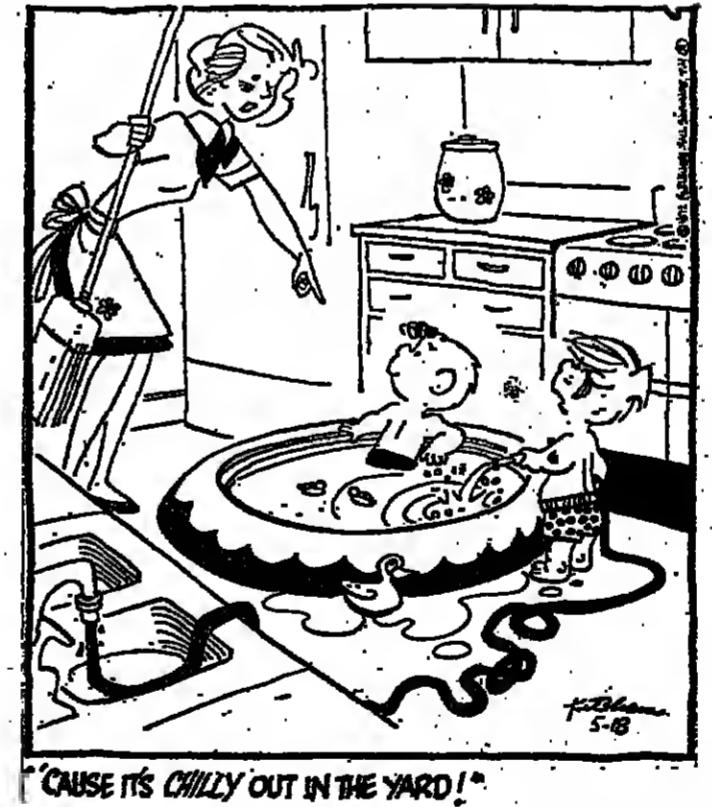
East: South: West: North:
Pass: 1 ♠ 2 ♦ 3 ♣
Pass: 3 ♠ Pass: 5 ♣
Pass: 4 ♠ Pass: 5 ♦
Pass: Pass: 5 ♠

West led the diamond king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ALLORS	CODDA	PATS
RUPREE	NILES	OVEN
AGENA	ALES	MARA
SENATOR	RASPING	
MERGE	STELES	
DIVERGED	SAI	
ADDLES	DIRIGIBLE	
SHIN	WAFFLING	LOT
HUMM	TION	COLT
INA	NUINABLE	
ACTIVELY	SALPE	
FREEDOME	LESSEMS	
HUND	ALAH	BIBI
LIBOLE	LIINS	UZIONE
DENIER	EATIS	HEINIE

DENNIS THE MENACE



'CAUSE IT'S CHILLY OUT IN THE YARD!

JUMBLE

By Henri Arnold and Hodges

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SUMIC

PETIR

NAWDDE

ENLAMA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Petit: SUMMER

Petir: PETIT

Nawdde: NAWDDE

Enlama: ENLAMA

Art Buchwald

Pictures From Vietnam

WASHINGTON.—The President was sitting in his oval office when Henry Kissinger walked in.

"Say, Henry, these photographs of the moon are fantastic."

"They're not photographs of the moon Mr. President, they're the latest serial pictures from South Vietnam."

"Vietnam?"
"Yes, sir. There are now 52 million craters in South Vietnam. By the end of the year, we should go over the hundred million mark."

"That's great, Henry. But I don't see any towns in the photographs."

"Here. You see this series of rock outcroppings? That was a town. And over here, this bleak, flat, open space—that was a town. And here where this giant hole is—that's a provincial capital."

"Well, you could have fooled me. There doesn't seem to be much green in the photographs."

"No, sir. Mr. President. The defoliation program took care of the green. But you notice there's lots of gray."

"What does that signify, Henry?"

"Our B-52 pacification program is working. Green means cover for the North Vietnamese. Gray means they have to fight in the open. The more gray on the photographs, the better chance we have of turning back naked aggression."

"What are these brown streaks here?"

"They used to be roads, Mr.

Wedgwood Pottery Sales for £51,591

LONDON. May 17 (UPI).—A second lot of Wedgwood pottery owned by Catherine G. Oster and the late Samuel B. Oster of Philadelphia sold for \$11,591 yesterday in a sale at Sotheby's auction house.

The sale brought the total paid for the Oster collection to \$118,136.



President. But you can't call them that anymore."

"I guess you can't. Where are the hamlets where we have won the hearts and minds of the people?"

"Most of them are in these blue areas underwater. We had to bomb the dams so the enemy couldn't capture the rice."

"Uh huh. I see there are a lot of black areas in the photos. Does that signify anything?"

"Yes, sir. It means our scorched earth policy is working. Every black area on this photograph means the North Vietnamese have been deprived of supplies and shelter. We've left them nothing."

"Good thinking, Henry. Where are the people?"

"What people, Mr. President?"

"The people we're defending against an imposed Communist government."

"You can't see them in the photographs. They're hiding in the craters."

"And the South Vietnamese Army?"

"They're hiding in these craters over here."

"I see. I wish these photographs could be printed in Hanoi. It would certainly give the North Vietnamese something to think about."

"So do I, Mr. President. Now, this area over here by the sea still has some green in it."

"I was going to ask you about that, Henry."

"The Navy assures me that it should be gray and black in three weeks. It's the type of terrain that lends itself better to shelling than to bombing."

"Well, Henry, I want you to know I believe these are excellent photographs and I want you to send a 'well done' cable to everyone responsible. The only thing that worries me is what happens if we get a cease-fire. Isn't it going to be awfully expensive to make everything green again?"

"Don't worry, Mr. President, we've thought of that. We've asked for bids from the companies who make artificial turf. Once the shooting stops we're going to carpet South Vietnam from wall to wall."

"They used to be roads, Mr.

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